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ILLUSTRATION

FEB 8 - 1944 ★

UPTON NURSERY CO.

This catalog is more than an advertising medium. It seeks to serve the flower-loving public by presenting authentic and useful information about the genus Syringae.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Emile Lemoine, of Nancy, France, for permission to quote from his catalog; to the Macmillan Company for permission to reprint extracts from Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*; to the Stratford Company for permission to quote from Wilson's *America's Greatest Garden and Aristocrats of the Garden*; and to Houghton Mifflin Company for permission to reprint extracts from Amy Lowell's poem, "Lilacs."



The Lilac still blooms beside the deserted homes of the pioneers.

"Lilacs,

False blue, White, Purple, Colour of lilac . . .

You are of elm-shaded streets with little shops where they sell kites
and marbles,

You are of great parks where everyone walks and nobody is at home . .

You are the smell of all summers, the love of wives and children,

The recollections of the gardens of little children,

You are State Houses and Charters

And the familiar treading of the foot to and fro on a road it knows."

Amy Lowell

LILACS—YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Ever since the days when George Washington planted "lylacks" in his garden at Mount Vernon the Lilac has played a significant role in the life of our country. Brought to us from Europe, it readily adapted itself to its new environment and is today an integral part of the great American tradition. In spite of this fact many beautiful forms of the Modern Lilac have yet to find a place in our gardens.

There are now some thirty known Lilac species—all but two of them discovered by dauntless plant collectors in the crumbling temples, the ancient high-walled gardens and the remote mountain fastnesses of the

Orient. From southeastern Europe came *Syringa josikaea* and *Syringa vulgaris*—the latter the well known, well loved Common Purple Lilac.

It was in 1843 that Liebert Darimont, nurseryman of Liege, Belgium, brought out a double Lilac known as *Syringa vulgaris azurea plena*. Its origin is obscure, although it may well have been a seed sport of the Common Lilac. Its flowers, however, were small and malformed. Twenty-seven years later, in the little town of Nancy, France, Victor Lemoine, one of the world's greatest hybridizers and plant breeders, began crossing Darimont's plant with the best single varieties of the time. And it was he who, after years of patient and painstaking labor, first gave to the world those exquisite modern Lilacs that we call "French Hybrids."

QUALITY FIRST

Years have been spent in procuring the plants from which we propagate. We have obtained many of Lemoine's introductions and several of the species from the Arnold Arboretum and have supplemented these with importations from Europe and other sources. The best of the new sorts from both home and abroad are constantly being added to our collection. Of the Named Lilacs, only distinct varieties of real worth and known origin are listed in this catalog.

TRUE TO NAME

The utmost care is required to procure Lilacs absolutely true to name. Plants from which we propagate are kept in a special section. The history of each individual Lilac (its source, flower, form, color, size of truss, name of originator, row in which it is planted and its number in the row) is carefully preserved. The whole plat is mapped and blueprinted. When taking material for propagation we exercise every precaution in order to avoid any mixing of varieties.

CULTURE

Lilacs prefer sunny locations and a well drained loam. They do not like a sour soil. Lime applied in suitable quantities will counteract this condition. Bone meal is a good fertilizer. Apply it as soon as the Lilacs are through flowering: 2-3 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. of ground. Curling and yellowing of the leaves is usually a sign of soil depletion. In this case apply a complete fertilizer (such as 4-16-4) in early spring.

ORDERING

Lilacs grown on their own roots FROM GREEN CUTTINGS are propagated much more slowly and with greater difficulty than budded or grafted plants. WE DO NO BUDDING OR GRAFTING WHATSOEVER. Because we use such slow, painstaking methods in order to give you the finest quality Lilacs, and because of the demand for these superior plants, stock of some varieties is often limited. We fill all requests in the order received. Therefore we urge you to ORDER EARLY. We wish to cooperate with our customers in every way and serve them to the best of our ability.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Our Lilacs should be planted at about the same depth as they were in the nursery, or possibly a little deeper. **DEEP-PLANTING IS NOT NECESSARY WHEN LILACS ARE REALLY ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.** Lilacs may be moved at any season if taken with a ball of earth and well watered for several days, but they are best planted either when dormant in the fall or in early spring. A mulch applied during the first season after planting is beneficial.

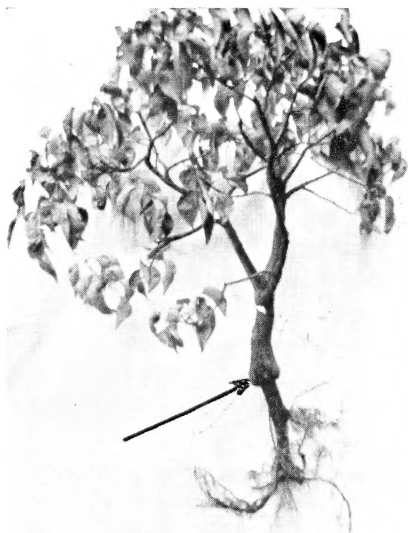


Fig. A
GRAFTED ON PRIVET
(Photographed in July)

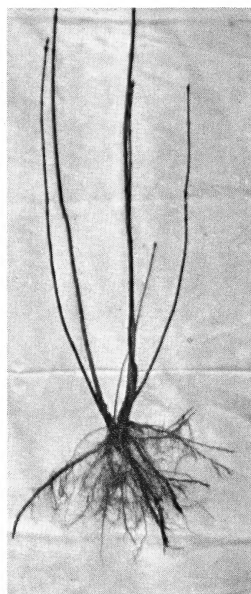


Fig. B
GROWN ON OWN ROOTS
(Photographed in December)

This clearly demonstrates the desirability of purchasing Lilacs GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS, rather than grafted plants. Fig. A shows a Lilac grafted on Privet which was planted deep in order to get it on its own roots. The history of this plant shows, as in a great percentage of grafted Lilacs, that after five years it has failed to establish roots of its own. Note the greatly enlarged stem at the graft juncture. The wilted, unhealthy appearance is due entirely to the plant's inability to obtain sufficient nutriment through the inadequate root system of the Privet understock. Fig. B shows a dormant two year old Lilac on its own roots. The picture speaks for itself.

FRENCH HYBRID LILACS

The following are the best of several forms of *Syringa vulgaris* commonly known as French Hybrid Lilacs. With their great flower clusters, often a foot in length, they are truly the "Aristocrats of the Lilacs."

SIZE AND PRICE

12"—18", \$1.50; 18"—24", \$1.75; 2'—2½', \$2.00; 2½'—3', \$2.50; 3'—4', \$3.00; unless otherwise specified. Prices on larger plants and specimen stock furnished upon application. It is not always possible to supply all sizes of any given Lilac. If we cannot deliver the size you specify we shall notify you at once.

ADELAIDE DUNBAR (Dunbar 1917) Double; flowers violet-red with dark maroon buds; young leaves tinged with coppery tones. "... perhaps the darkest double flowering Lilac in cultivation" according to Dunbar. (Illus. p. 7.) \$3.00 each.

ALPHONSE LAVALLÉE (Lemoine 1885) Double; delicate sky-blue shading to violet. Long, compact panicles of large blossoms resembling double hyacinths. Fragrance pleasing.

BELLE DE NANCY (Lemoine 1891) Double; brilliant satiny rose flowers with white centers; long, narrow, pyramidal trusses. Very showy. Dwarf.

BLEUÂTRE (Baltet) Single; bluish lavender; very fragrant. Its unusual color—it is one of the bluest of all Lilacs—makes it a valuable addition to any garden. A tall grower.

BUFFON—See Hybrid Lilacs, p. 13.

CAPITAINE PERRAULT (Lemoine 1925) Double; buds and flowers rosy mauve. Conspicuous in appearance, with great spikes of handsome blooms. \$3.00 each.

CHARLES JOLY (Lemoine 1896) Double; crimson-violet; very striking in bud and flower. Trusses are held erect, well above the foliage. Its narrow, upright habit of growth makes it particularly adapted to the smaller garden where space must be conserved.

CHARLES SARGENT (Lemoine 1905) Double; beautiful mauve-violet with metallic azure tints. Imposing clusters of unusually large flowers. Very vigorous.

CHARLES THE TENTH Single; buds dark red, blossoms reddish violet. A fine variety that is a well established favorite with garden lovers.

(Many different forms have been sold under the name Charles the Tenth. The stock from which our plants are propagated was received from the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. Their Lilac collection is considered the most authentic in the United States.)

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

COLBERT (Lemoine 1899) Double; with well formed, compact trusses. An exceptionally attractive Lilac because of the color of its flowers, which display tones ranging from clear pink to reddish purple, with occasional touches of white. \$3.00 each.

CONDORCET (Lemoine 1888) Semi-double; bearing dense clusters of lovely slate-blue flowers with white markings; very fragrant. Buds dark rose. Makes a stately and vigorous bush.

CONGO (Lemoine 1896) Single; rich red-purple flowers (redder than Ludwig Spaeth) marked at throat with deep violet. Great panicles of magnificent bloom borne on graceful, drooping branches. Of refined habit. One of the most floriferous Lilacs in cultivation. (Illus. p. 7.)

DECAISNE (Lemoine 1910) Single; soft azure-blue flowers borne in abundant, loose clusters. An exquisite, dainty shrub of growing popularity. \$3.00 each.

DIDEROT (Lemoine 1915) Single; claret-purple; imposing spikes of large, unique-appearing blossoms, distinguished by petals with incurved margins. Late. \$3.00 each.

EDITH CAVELL (Lemoine 1916) Double; long, pyramidal trusses of chaste, milk-white flowers. Sulphur colored buds. Strong and free blooming. Very popular. (Illus. p. 9.) \$3.00 each.

ELLEN WILLMOTT (Lemoine 1903) Double; pure snow-white; tall, open flower panicles. The big, dazzling white blossoms of this exceptional Lilac, contrasted with the fresh green of its young leaves, make it a thing of surpassing loveliness.

ETNA (Lemoine 1927) Single; rich, full clusters of deep claret-purple flowers. A late bloomer. One of the most striking of the more recent introductions of Lemoine. (Illus. p. 9.) \$3.00 each.

GENERAL GRANT (Dunbar 1917) Single; magnificent spikes of great, dusty pink flowers. Buds a deeper shade. A notable variety, particularly on account of the fine color and the profusion of its blooms.

GÉNÉRAL PERSHING (Lemoine 1924) Double; unusually large blossoms with broad petals of rich purplish violet. Trusses very long and held erect. Extremely showy. Late. \$3.00 each.

GENERAL SHERMAN (Dunbar 1917) Single; a stately shrub with sturdily held plumes of creamy lavender flowers. Dunbar considered it one of his most beautiful originations. \$3.00 each.

GLOIRE DE LORRAINE (Lemoine 1876) Single; clear violet with white center; trusses large and compact. Very fragrant and floriferous.

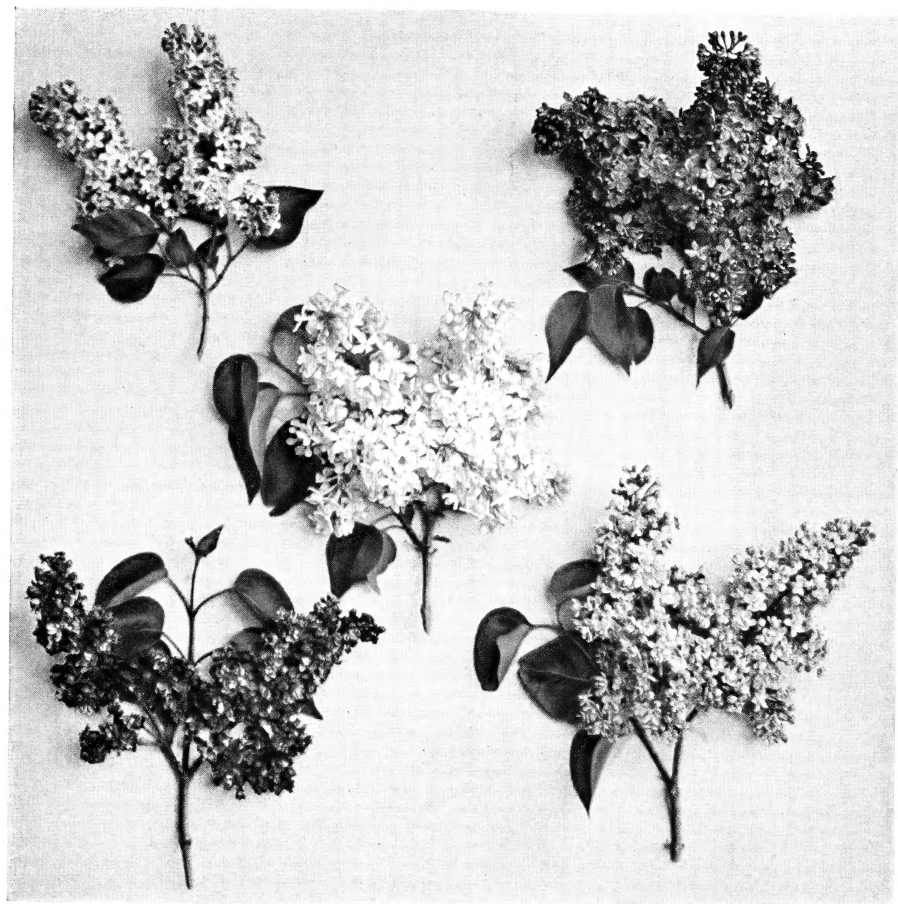
ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

GLOIRE DE MOULINS Single; rosy pink with delicate lilac tones; has a pronounced pinkish effect in bright sunlight. Vigorous, upright bushes which are prolific bloomers. (Illus. below.)

Natural Color Photograph

Gloire de Moulines

Congo



Adelaide Dunbar

Vestale

President Grevy

JAN VAN TOL (van Tol 1922) Single; immense panicles and flowers of the purest white, borne in great profusion. A cross between Mme. Lemoine and Marie Legraye originated by Jan van Tol of Boskoop, Holland.

JEANNE D'ARC (Lemoine 1902) Double; creamy white buds and milk-white flowers in well filled clusters. Many authorities consider it one of the best whites. A great favorite.

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

KATHERINE HAVEMEYER (Lemoine 1922) Double; giant florets of soft cobalt-lilac flushed with mauve. Broad, pyramidal trusses. An early and dependable bloomer. (Illus. p. 11.)

LAMARTINE—See Hybrid Lilacs, p. 13.

LUCIE BALTET (Baltet 1880) Single; big, billowy clusters of sweet-scented, shell-pink to flesh-pink blossoms which hold their freshness exceptionally well after cutting. Unquestionably one of the finest pink Lilacs. (Illus. p. 9.)

LUDWIG SPAETH (Spaeth 1883) Single; dark crimson-purple. One of the choicest dark red-purple Lilacs, and one of the best growers. Very floriferous and fragrant.

LUTÈCE—See Hybrid Lilacs, p. 14.

MARÉCHAL FOCH (Lemoine 1924) Single; perfectly shaped flowers of bright carmine-rose with pink centers, the florets contrasting vividly with the deep carmine buds. Very vigorous grower. Pronounced the handsomest of all single Lilacs by the noted horticulturist, Felix Coussé. \$3.00 each.

MARÉCHAL LANNES (Lemoine 1910) Double; huge flowers that sometimes measure more than an inch across. Bluish violet with carmine-violet buds; spikes very large and showy. Awarded a medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. \$3.00 each.

MARENGO (Lemoine 1923) Single; massive trusses of big, mauve-lilac blossoms with white centers. Flowers very freely. An exceptional variety, particularly on account of the immense size of its blooms.

MARIE LEGRAYE Single; large, loose clusters of ivory-white flowers with cream colored buds. Blossoms profusely, beginning when quite young. Much used for forcing. A very popular Lilac.

MASSÉNA (Lemoine 1923) Single; strong, upright panicles of imposing blooms; dark purple-red florets of unusual size. New.

MICHEL BUCHNER (Lemoine 1885) Double; pale bluish lilac tinged with rose on under side; long, narrow, open clusters. An old, established variety.

MME. ANTOINE BUCHNER (Lemoine 1909) Double; late. Big, feathery trusses often a foot in length. Delicate rose shaded mauve with carmine-rose buds; very lovely in subdued light. A real garden aristocrat. (Illus. p. 9.)

MME. CASIMIR PÉRIER (Lemoine 1894) Double; large, well filled spikes of creamy white flowers; greenish yellow buds. Blooms profusely; very fragrant.

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

MME. F. MOREL (Morel) Single; exceptionally rapid grower. Its immense, luxurious clusters of mammoth rosy violet blossoms frequently weigh nearly a pound. A reliable bloomer; particularly valuable as a cut flower. One of the "must-haves." \$3.00 each.

Natural Color Photograph

Etna

Edith Cavell

Mme. Antoine Buchner



Lucie Baltet

Uncle Tom

Paul Thirion

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

MME. KREUTER (Baudriller 1880) Single; dainty blooms of royal purple tinged with blue-violet; big panicles borne in great profusion.

MME. LEMOINE (Lemoine 1890) Double; snow-white; large flowers and trusses. Its dazzling whiteness makes it a worthy addition to any garden. One of Lemoine's first and very popular introductions.

MONGE (Lemoine 1913) Single; a striking variety with huge spikes of rich, purple-red blossoms. Florets deeply cupped. A very vigorous, rapid grower. Late. (Illus. p. 11.)

MONTESQUIEU—See Hybrid Lilacs, p. 13.

MONUMENT CARNOT (Lemoine 1895) Double; a tall, sturdy shrub flaunting great panicles of big, pale bluish lilac flowers. Very conspicuous.

MRS. EDWARD HARDING (Lemoine 1922) Double; carmine-red; won a special prize offered for the best red double Lilac. Trusses large; very showy.

NEGRO (Lemoine 1899) Single; dusky violet-purple; well filled spikes of good sized flowers. A very dark Lilac and a great favorite.

OLIVIER DE SERRES (Lemoine 1909) Double; long-stemmed clusters of perfect, azure-lilac blossoms of extraordinary size. A free bloomer. \$3.00 each.

PAUL DESCHANEL (Lemoine 1924) Double; rosy mauve with carmine buds. Panicles immense; flower petals very broad. A rare Lemoine novelty. \$3.00 each.

PAUL THIRION (Lemoine 1915) Double; claret-rose blossoms which Mrs. McKelvey, in her monograph, *The Lilac*, likens to "large double violets." Buds carmine; trusses and florets very large and unusually beautiful. (Illus. p. 9.) \$3.00 each.

PRESIDENT GREVY (Lemoine 1886) Double; huge spikes of blue flowers which shade to cobalt, edged with rose. A vigorous bush and rapid grower. An early and very popular introduction of Lemoine. (Illus. p. 7.)

PRESIDENT LINCOLN (Dunbar 1917) Single; great compound clusters of magnificent blossoms, far-famed for their color—a clear, deep Wedgwood blue. Often characterized as the bluest Lilac in commerce. Big-leaved and thrifty; grows rapidly. A variety much in demand. (Illus. p. 11.)

PRESIDENT LOUBET (Lemoine 1901) Double; bright red buds and large, fragrant crimson-purple flowers; tall, open panicles. There are many fine single dark red Lilacs but few good double ones, which makes President Loubet particularly desirable. (Illus. p. 11.)

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

PROFESSOR E. STOCKHARDT Single; open clusters; unusual shade of pale violet-blue. A very vigorous, fast-growing variety.

PYRAMIDAL (Lemoine 1886) Double; buds carmine opening azure-rose. Panicles long and pyramidal, with a pronounced feathery appearance. Very impressive in full bloom.

Natural Color Photograph

Buffon

President Loubet



Katherine Havemeyer

President Lincoln

Monge

RENÉ JARRY-DESLOGES (Lemoine 1905) Double; light mauve to verberna violet flowers and pale wine colored buds give the large, open spikes a mottled appearance. Keeps its color unusually well. A great favorite.

SARGENT'S LILAC—See Hybrid Lilacs, p. 13.

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

TOUSSAINT - LOUVERTURE (Lemoine 1898) Single; long, cylindrical trusses of rich red, shading to deep violet. A strong, tall-growing plant with erect stems. An unusual and very justly popular variety.

UNCLE TOM (Lemoine 1903) Single; a beautiful dark red-purple; flowers and panicles large; petals incurved after the manner of Diderot. Very vigorous. (Illus. p. 9.) \$3.00 each.

VAUBAN—See Hybrid Lilacs, p. 13.

VESTALE (Lemoine 1910) Single; enormous clusters of big, pure white flowers with conspicuous yellow anthers; buds pale greenish yellow. A Lilac of refinement and distinction; delightfully fragrant. (Illus. p. 7.)

VIVIAND-MOREL (Lemoine 1902) Double; flowers a clear, deep violet-blue with white centers. Trusses well filled but not crowded. Showy.

WILLIAM ROBINSON (Lemoine 1899) Double; very popular variety. Just before opening, flower spikes are a bright pink; when in full bloom, bluish lilac. Panicles compact.

HYBRID LILACS

Hybrids are produced by the crossing of plants, differing more or less in kind, but usually closely related and of the same genus.

Syringa Chinensis (*S. rothomagensis*) (Rouen Lilac)

A natural hybrid between *S. persica* and *S. vulgaris*. Its reddish purple single flowers are borne in enormous clusters and in the greatest profusion. This shrub resembles *S. persica* in its narrow leaves and twiggy growth; its blossoms are similar in color to those of *S. vulgaris*. An old, well established favorite. \$1.50 each.

S. CHINENSIS f. ALBA A white form of the Rouen Lilac, with pronounced violet markings at the throat of the corolla. \$1.50 each.

(For other forms of *S. chinensis*, see Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*, pages 418 to 427.)

Giraldi Hybrids (*S. hyacinthiflora*)

Emile Lemoine produced these early flowering Lilacs by crossing *S. oblata* var. *giraldi* with forms of *S. vulgaris*. They resemble *S. vulgaris* in the color of their blossoms, *S. oblata* in the shape of their leaves and early blooming habit. All are fast, vigorous growers.

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

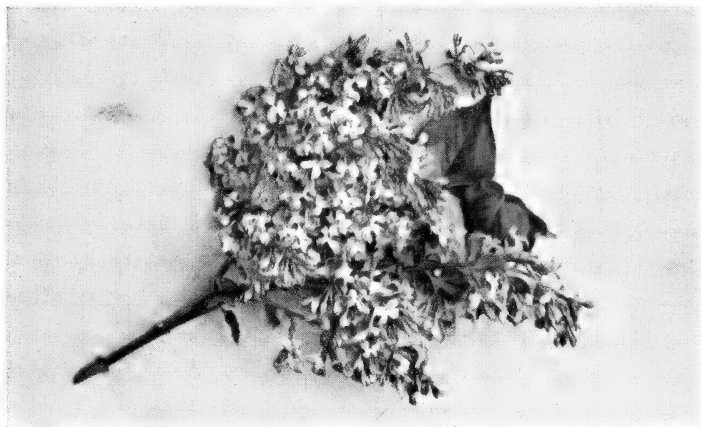
PRICES ON GIRALDI HYBRIDS

12"—18", \$1.50; 18"—24", \$1.75; 2'—2½', \$2.00; 2½'—3', \$2.50; 3'—4', \$3.00. Prices on larger plants and specimen stock furnished upon application.

BUFFON (Lemoine 1921) Single; a Lilac of genuine elegance and charm. Its perfect blossoms of clear, delicate mauve-pink are borne in large clusters. Earliest of the Giraldi Hybrids. (Illus. p. 11.)

LAMARTINE (Lemoine 1911) Single; pinkish lilac with violet markings; big flowers and panicles. Early; fragrant. An outstanding shrub, awarded a medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. (Illus. below.)

Natural Color Photograph



Lamartine

MONTESQUIEU (Lemoine 1926) Single; a showy Lilac with huge spikes of round, purplish lilac flowers; exceedingly floriferous; early.

VAUBAN (Lemoine 1920) Double; great plumy trusses of pale mauve-pink blossoms; very free flowering, early bloomer. A tall, rapid grower that makes an excellent background shrub.

(For other hybrids of *S. hyacinthiflora*, see Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*, pages 196 to 200.)

Sargent's Lilac

The history of the parentage of this remarkable Lilac is not definitely known. It is a seedling of a plant (No. 15660 Arn. Arb., no. 40 Komarov) often mentioned for its beauty by the late Charles Sargent. This hardy, robust shrub, raised by us and named for Mr. Sargent, bears enormous panicles of showy reddish violet blossoms. It blooms about two weeks after the French Hybrids. \$3.00 each.

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

Syringa Henryi

A race of hybrid Lilacs produced by Louis Henry, a French gardener, by crossing *S. villosa* with *S. josikaea*.

S. HENRYI "FLORÉAL"—See *S. nanceiana* "Floréal."



Lutèce

S. HENRYI "LUTÈCE" Single; a Lilac of exceptional beauty. It flowers late, coming into bloom after the Common Lilac has faded. The violet-purple blossoms are borne in large clusters often a foot or more in length. This vigorous hybrid is a rapid grower and makes a shapely bush, valuable either as a specimen or when planted among other shrubs. 2'—3', \$2.00; prices on larger sizes furnished upon application.

Syringa Nanceiana

This is a group name for all hybrids resulting from crossing *S. henryi* with *S. sweginzowi*.

S. NANCEIANA "FLORÉAL" (*S. henryi* "Floréal") (Lemoine 1925) After other Lilacs are gone this bush bursts into a mass of big, feathery blooms of beautiful mauve-lilac flowers. Very vigorous; attaining a height of eight to ten feet. Exceptionally attractive as a specimen, or as a background plant in the shrub border. A cross between *S. henryi* "Lutèce" and *S. sweginzowi*, resembling *S. sweginzowi* in the form of its flowers and *S. henryi* "Lutèce" in color. \$2.50 each.

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

LILAC SPECIES

From southeastern Europe, the vast provinces of China and the wilds of Korea have come many new Lilac species, brought to us by such intrepid plant explorers as the late "Chinese" Wilson and Frank N. Meyer. Some of these varieties are very beautiful and differ both in flower and foliage from the old familiar Lilacs. All of the species have proven hardy in Michigan.

TRUE TO NAME

In the past Lilac species have usually been grown from seed. We have found this method unsatisfactory, unless the seed is obtained from plants in their native habitat or from specimens which are carefully isolated where there is no opportunity for cross fertilization. To insure absolutely true-to-name species we propagate from cuttings taken from plants of known purity.

A COMPLETE LIST

For the benefit of those interested in the Lilac in its various forms a complete list of all the known species follows. This necessarily includes some that are not in cultivation and about which very little is known. Several Lilacs listed from time to time in foreign catalogs as new species have since been found identical with others previously recognized. These have been eliminated from our list or given as variations of the species to which they rightfully belong. *Kindly read the text carefully to avoid ordering those marked "not in cultivation" or "not yet available."* We grow all the species we can obtain and offer them to the trade as soon as they reach marketable size.

SIZE AND PRICE

Because of their scarcity, species are not sold on the basis of size. They run from 18 in. to 3 ft. We also usually have on hand a number of larger plants, the prices of which will be furnished upon application. Prices on all species unless otherwise specified: \$2.50 each; two of one kind, \$4.50; three of one kind, \$6.00.

S. ADAMIANA—Identical with *S. tomentella*.

S. AFFINIS—See *S. oblata* var. *alba*.

S. AFFINIS GIRALDI—See *S. oblata* var. *giraldei*.

S. AFGHANICA Not in cultivation. A little known species from Afghanistan, closely resembling *S. persica*. Mrs. McKelvey points out that it "may be merely a naturalized condition of the Persian Lilac with thicker leaves induced by the dryer ecological conditions of Afghanistan."

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

S. AMURENSIS—See Tree Lilacs, p. 23.

S. BRETSCHEIDERI—Identical with *S. villosa*.

S. BUXIFOLIA Not in cultivation. A species from the province of Kansu, China. Our knowledge of it is based on a dried specimen preserved in Tokyo. This Lilac has small, smooth, obtuse leaves.

S. CHINENSIS—See Hybrid Lilacs, p. 12.

S. EMODI (Himalayan Lilac) A native of the Himalayas. It has long, narrow clusters of small white flowers and a distinctive, pale foliage.

(For forms of *S. emodi*, see Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*, pages 25 to 27.)

S. HENRYI—See Hybrid Lilacs, p. 14.

S. HYACINTHIFLORA—See Hybrid Lilacs, p. 12.

S. JAPONICA—See Tree Lilacs, p. 23.

S. JOSIKAEA (Hungarian Lilac) A native of southeastern Europe. Sometime prior to 1830 Baroness von Josika, an ardent botanist, found it growing on her estate in Transylvania. Its slightly fragrant violet-blue blossoms are borne on rather loose, leafy panicles a foot long. Leaves are lustrous dark green. \$1.50 each.

(For forms of *S. josikaea*, see Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*, pages 57 to 62.)

S. JULIANAE (Juliana Lilac) Discovered in 1901 by E. H. Wilson, on a mountain cliff in western Hupeh, China. A low-growing, broad shrub, attaining a height of about five feet, with horizontally spreading branches and small velvety leaves. The rather short, fragrant flower clusters are borne profusely on slender, twiggy branches. Florets are violet-purple on the outer surface of the corolla and white within, with violet anthers. This contrast of color in the inflorescence makes *S. julianae* a particularly striking and beautiful species. \$3.00 each.

S. KOEHNEANA (Schneider Lilac)—Identical with *S. velutina*.

S. KOMAROVII (Komarov Lilac) Named in honor of V. L. Komarov, a Russian botanist. This species is closely related to *S. reflexa* and has the same nodding flower panicles, although they are not so markedly pendulous. Its color is deep pink—the deepest pink of any known Lilac. It is a native of the Chinese province of Szechwan.

S. MEYERI (Meyer Lilac) A hardy dwarf plant with small leaves and flowers, found in cultivation near Peiping in 1908. This species is not known in the wild state. It bears compact trusses of fragrant dark purple blossoms, distinguished by unusually long, slender corolla tubes. It sometimes blooms twice in a season, but not so profusely as *S. microphylla*.

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS



Syringa Microphylla

This unusual species was discovered in 1892 in Shensi Province, China by the Catholic missionary, Rev. Giuseppe Giral di. This shrub is very hardy and of excellent habit. Its beautiful, lacy, pale pink blossoms are borne in the greatest profusion and are delightfully fragrant. *S. microphylla* has the remarkable characteristic of sometimes flowering twice during the same season, blooming almost as prolifically the second time as it did the first. 2'—3' plants, \$2.50 each; two for \$4.50; three for \$6.00; prices on larger plants furnished upon application.

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

S. NANCEIANA—See Hybrid Lilacs, p. 14.

S. OBLATA (Broadleaf Lilac) Introduced into England in 1856 by Robert Fortune, who came upon it in a Chinese garden. As a cultivated plant this species is common in Peiping. It has fragrant, pale, lilac colored flowers. Although a hardy shrub, *S. oblata* blossoms very early and in the North is sometimes injured by late frosts.

S. OBLATA var. ALBA (*S. oblata* var. *affinis*) (*S. affinis*) (Early Lilac) A white form of *S. oblata* cultivated by the Chinese. At the present time we know of no plants of this variety anywhere in the United States.

S. OBLATA var. DILATATA A variety of *S. oblata* with an attractive foliage which turns bronze-green in autumn. This early and very hardy shrub has pale lilac colored flowers; it is exceptionally beautiful when in bloom. Introduced into cultivation from Korea by E. H. Wilson in 1917.

S. OBLATA var. GIRALDI (*S. affinis giraldi*) (Purple Early Lilac) A tall variety of *S. oblata* found in 1891 in Shensi Province, China by the Italian missionary, Rev. Giuseppe Giraldi. Its pleasingly fragrant, mauve colored blossoms are borne in large, loose clusters. A very early bloomer. The late F. N. Meyer, plant collector, reported it resistant to drought and alkali.

S. OBLATA GIRALDI NANA A dwarf form of *S. oblata* var. *giraldi* which is about three feet high when fully grown.

S. PALIBINIANA—See *S. velutina* var. *palibiniana*.

S. PEKINENSIS—See Tree Lilacs, p. 23.

S. PERSICA (Persian Lilac) This beautiful Lilac is known only as a cultivated plant, and is believed to be a garden form of *S. persica* var. *laciniata*. It is a low-growing shrub with enormous sprays made up of many clusters of rosy purple flowers. It is not nearly so plentiful as is generally supposed, owing to the fact that the Rouen Lilac, *S. chinensis*, has been widely distributed under its name. *S. persica* has never been known to bear seeds and is now believed to be a hybrid.

S. PERSICA var. LACINIATA Although an old variety, mentioned by botanists as early as 1620, this species is almost unknown today. The most striking characteristic of *S. persica* var. *laciniata* is its unique foliage; its graceful branches are covered with feathery, pinnately lobed leaves resembling those of the locust. The blossoms are similar to those of *S. persica*, but somewhat darker.

(For other forms of *S. persica*, see Mrs. McKelvey's monograph, *The Lilac*, pages 467 to 468.)

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

S. PINETORUM Not in cultivation. Collected by George Forrest in the mountains of Yunnan, China. There is considerable doubt as to this being a distinct species.

S. PINNATIFOLIA (Pinnate Lilac) Discovered in western China by E. H. Wilson in 1904. A rare and unusual Lilac with small panicles of white flowers and pinnately divided leaves. To some extent its foliage resembles that of some Rose species.

S. POTANINI First discovered by the Russian explorer Potanin, in the province of Kansu, China; later found by E. H. Wilson in Szechwan and George Forrest in Yunnan. A vigorous, tall-growing shrub which, according to Wilson, bears "pure pink flowers with a rose colored eye."

Natural Color Photograph



SYRINGA PUBESCENS

A very beautiful species from the mountains near Peiping. Its slender, erect branches form a shrub of remarkable symmetry. There is an airy grace about its blooms which cover the plant literally from the ground up. Its dainty blossoms, long-tubed and starlike, possess an exquisite perfume of which Charles Sargent says, "For its fragrance, which is more pungent and delightful than that of any other Lilac, *Syringa pubescens* should find a place in every northern garden." The florets are lavender-lilac with violet anthers and come in broad panicles; the leaves are small and hairy. This Lilac is one of the rarest in cultivation. \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00.

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS



Syringa Reflexa

A WONDERFUL NEW LILAC WITH PINK FLOWERS

In the mountains of western Hupeh, Central China, E. H. Wilson found this interesting, distinctive Lilac in 1901. Its two outstanding characteristics are the pale rose color of its blossoms and its graceful, wisteria-like drooping flower panicles. These pendulous clusters, sometimes broad and sometimes long and narrow, are invariably well filled with blooms, and are from nine to twelve inches in length. The bright red of the buds contrasts strikingly with the beautiful pink of the opened flowers and a well developed bush of this species makes a never-to-be-forgotten sight. *Syringa reflexa* was awarded a medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. It is very hardy. No Lilac collection should be without this spectacular beauty. Strong plants: \$2.50 each; two for \$4.50, three for \$6.00; 4'—5', \$3.50 each. Prices on larger plants furnished upon application.

S. Reflexa f. Alba

A white form discovered by us in our block of *Syringa reflexa* at the nursery. The flowers are a clear creamy white in both the narrow and broad drooping flower clusters typical of this species. In habit it resembles *Syringa reflexa*, but it has somewhat paler leaves. \$3.00 each.

S. ROTHOMAGENSIS—See Hybrid Lilacs, p. 12.

S. RUGULOSA Not in cultivation. Collected in the mountains of Yunnan, China by E. E. Maire in 1914. The flowers have been described both as white and rose-violet.

S. SWEGINZOWI (Chengtzu Lilac) We owe the introduction of this species here to the late E. H. Wilson, who found it in the Tibetan borderlands in 1904. It is a broad, upright-growing shrub of good habit, which blossoms so profusely that its slender, twiggy branches are curved downward by the slightly fragrant, pale rose colored flower clusters. This pleasing effect, combined with its symmetrical form and the beauty of its dark, dull green foliage, makes this a Lilac of surpassing loveliness.

S. SWEGINZOWI SUPERBA Introduced by the firm of V. Lemoine & Sons as an improved form of *S. sweginzowi*. Awarded a medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. E. H. Wilson has pronounced it identical with *S. sweginzowi*.

S. TOMENTELLA (Feltz Lilac) Discovered by two travelers, M. Bonvalot and Prince Henri d'Orleans, in 1890 in Szechwan Province, China. Introduced into cultivation by E. H. Wilson who found it first in 1905. Three years later he saw it in flower on the frontiers of eastern Tibet and he says, in his *Aristocrats of the Garden*, "I thought then that I had never before seen such a handsome species of Lilac. It had foot-high broad panicles of pink to rosy-lilac colored flowers." This fragrant species blossoms later than the Common Lilac. (Illus. p. 22.)

S. VELUTINA (Korean Lilac) Discovered in the Korean mountains by V. L. Komarov in 1897 and brought to the United States in 1917 by E. H. Wilson. An upright-growing shrub with slender branches and attractive foliage. Its clusters of beautiful, pale lilac colored blossoms are pleasingly fragrant and produced in abundance.

S. VELUTINA var. PALIBINIANA The *S. palibiniana* of foreign catalogs. A variety of *S. velutina* distinguished by its more glabrous leaves.

(Our authority for listing this as a variety of *S. velutina* is based upon a letter received from Mr. E. H. Wilson in which he says it "constitutes a good variety" of *S. velutina*.)

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

S. VILLOSA (Late Lilac) Discovered about 1750 near Peiping, China by the Jesuit missionary, Pierre d'Incarville. First introduced into cultivation in 1882 by Dr. Emil Bretschneider. The pale, rose colored flowers of this vigorous shrub have a slight fragrance resembling that of Privet. The hardiness, profusion of bloom and late flowering habit of this beautiful species (it blossoms about two weeks later than the Common Lilac) make it a very valuable addition to American gardens. 2'—3', \$1.00; 3'—4', \$1.50; prices on larger plants furnished upon application.



Syringa tomentella

S. VULGARIS (Common Lilac) This popular old time garden favorite is a native of southeastern Europe. Three hundred years of cultivation have greatly improved the species. 75c each.

S. VULGARIS NATIVE The original type of *S. vulgaris* from which our Common Lilac has evolved. It is found wild in the Balkans. Our original plants are from seed collected in Cazan Pass, Rumania, by Edgar Anderson. The flower clusters of this shrub are narrow and sparsely branched. Although inferior to the Common Lilac, *S. vulgaris* Native is valuable for collections.

S. VULGARIS var. ALBA (Common White Lilac) A white form of *S. vulgaris*—the old fashioned White Lilac. 75c each.

S. WARDI Not in cultivation. A little known species discovered in 1913 in the Chinese province of Yunnan by H. Kingdom Ward.

S. WILSONI (Wilson Lilac)—Identical with *S. tomentella*.

ALL OUR LILACS ARE GROWN ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

S. WOLFI (Wolf Lilac) A tall, floriferous shrub of erect growth, with large dark green leaves and odorless, dark lilac-purple blossoms. Very hardy, coming originally from the mountainous regions of Manchuria (Manchukuo) and Korea. It somewhat resembles the Hungarian Lilac, *S. josikaea*, but is a much handsomer plant.

S. YUNNANENSIS (Yunnan Lilac) Found in the woods by Lake Lankong, near the city of Talifu, Yunnan Province, southwestern China in 1887 by Abbé Jean Marie Delavay of the *Missions Etrangères*. It is a narrow, slender shrub attaining a height of eight to ten feet and well adapted for use as a background plant in the shrubbery border. The flowers are pale purplish rose, borne on leafy shoots.

TREE LILACS

These Lilacs are tree-like in growth, sometimes attaining a height of thirty feet. All are perfectly hardy and make beautiful lawn specimens. PRICE: 3'—4', \$1.50; 4'—5', \$2.00; prices on larger plants furnished upon application.

S. AMURENSIS (Manchurian Lilac) A native of the Amur River country of northeastern Asia. This species develops into a well shaped, round topped tree about twenty feet high. The clusters of ivory-white flowers have a fragrance similar to that of Privet.

S. AMURENSIS var. JAPONICA

(*S. japonica*) (Japanese Tree Lilac) This hardy, rapidly growing variety is a native of Japan. It makes a shapely tree, sometimes attaining a height of thirty feet or more. The small white blossoms are borne in great compound panicles over a foot in length. The bark resembles that of the Cherry.

S. PEKINENSIS (Peking Lilac) A large shrub or small tree indigenous to northern China. Its white flowers come in large, showy clusters. The leaves are narrow, the branches slightly pendulous. This species reaches a height of fifteen feet or over when fully grown.



Japanese Tree Lilac

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